

THE LATEST FASHIONS

FASHION AND THE SCHOOL-GIRL



A PRACTICAL DRESS FOR THE GROWING SCHOOL-GIRL

How to Keep Pace With Her Rapid Growth - Practical Mothers Have Solved the Question - The Injurious Corset-Outer Garments and Hats.

Fashions for growing girls have changed much in these later days. The problem which once confronted the mother of daughters in the proper dressing of her children has long since been solved, at least by the practical mother, for fashions nowadays are such that no difficulty need present itself in the selection of suitable dresses as well as coats for the fastest growing girl of the school room.

The first requirement for the school girl's dress is that it be made sufficiently large in the beginning to allow for her fast growing figure. Between the ages of ten and fourteen, girls develop rapidly; some more than others, of course. But the average girl's clothes must be given constant attention in order that she may not look as if she had outgrown them.

Skirts are longer this year than they have been in previous seasons and the hems are deep enough to allow for two and three inches alteration during the life of the frock. Perhaps the smartest models in the plain everyday dress of serge, mohair or a novelty plaid fabric, for there are many of these used in the fall and winter dress lines, is the one piece dress adapted from the boys' Russian blouse. It is laid in side or box pleats at the shoulders and neck, the pleats stitched or pressed flat to the waistline and from this point left to hang loose and form the skirt fullness. There is a wide tailored belt which confines the garment loosely to the figure. Jumper dresses to be worn with washable gumples during the late summer and to be replaced by those of light weight woolen fabrics when the weather becomes cooler, are also made on these same lines. A dress of this type is very much more easily constructed than the two piece dress and seems to have the faculty of adjusting itself more gracefully to the undeveloped lines of the girlish figure. If properly cut a dress of this character may be made quite large without looking in any wise its greatest size and in this way allowing for the growth of the figure during the coming season.

Many mothers make the mistake of allowing girls under fourteen to put on corsets and thus ruin what might be in the future a beautiful and graceful figure. The corset has every tendency to weaken the muscles of the figure and give a mature shape which is very unattractive in the young girl. Without the

corset the figure grows strong and supple. A brace for the shoulders is not a bad idea at this age when so many girls are liable to grow round shouldered in studying. These braces are made to hold up the figure without confining any part of it. It straightens the shoulders and gives strength to the back.

Materials for school dresses this year are somewhat lighter in weight, though many of them, especially those skibo serges used in very practical tailored dresses look to be heavier weight fabrics. These serges in novelty mixtures of brown, red, green and other simple dark colors are mixed with black in broken check and striped designs. Frequently the only trimming is a bit of braid at the neck and cuffs and sometimes the trimming scheme is relied upon in the manipulation of the material, the stripes being cut on the bias, on the straight and on the cross, and used in such a way as to make a very attractive garment.

The blue serges, always serviceable and smart for general wear, are well represented in the high class ready made models. These show a touch of white, blue or tan cloth with black or blue braiding. The trimming appears on the waist only, and the skirt is perfectly plain, except for the deep hem and sometimes two or three inch wide tucks. Tucks, however, do not appeal generally to school girls, for they suggest future alterations which even the smaller student usually rebels against.

In coats there are the plain models hanging loose from the shoulders with full length coat sleeves and some trimmings of cloth for every day wear. These are seen in the novelty Scotch serges, dark blues, browns and blacks in plain cloths, and also in light tans and grays. In the light weight meltons and heavier broadcloths. The tan coat may not be as practical from the point of service as that of a darker fabric, but it is always becoming to any type of child and looks well with any color frock. These loose fitting coats are as a usual thing becoming to most any child, still as they have been in fashion for some two or three seasons, mothers who feel that they would like a little different garment this season, like those new coats which are pleated from the shoulders down to the waistline and skirt flaring out smartly and giving the effect of a separate skirt and waist joined at the waistline by belt of the same material or velvet trimmings as in one coat



THE NEW PLAIDS MAKE ATTRACTIVE DRESSES



LITTLE GIRLS WEAR SMART HATS OF TAFFETAS SILK



THIS DRESS CAN BE WORN ALL THROUGH THE WINTER



SELECT A TAN COAT FOR GENERAL WEAR

Description of Illustrations.

A Practical Dress for the Growing Schoolgirl.

Between the ages of twelve and fourteen the school girl grows so fast that it is almost impossible to keep her in clothes of the proper size. Her skirts seem to grow shorter daily and waists take on a snug fit that is neither attractive nor comfortable. To obviate this, very practical dresses, which might be called variations of the Russian blouse, are considered the best form of dress for girls of the above mentioned years. Made of some serviceable fabric, such as mohair or panna, the material is cut in one piece from the neck to hem and laid in deep box pleats, either pressed or stitched to the waistline, and from thence they spring out to form the skirt fullness. The under-arm seam flares from the waistline and the bottom of the skirt

is finished with a deep hem for future alterations. The back of the dress is made the same as the front, and there is a tailored belt which fastens in the front through a strap like that on the under arm seam, through which the belt is run.

A yoke effect is created in this model with light blue cloth braided with black soutache and the neck is cut rounding. The material of the dress is a navy blue serge. Full sleeves, puffed to the elbow, are gathered into a wide stitched cuff of the serge trimmed with two bands of hercules braid.

The New Plaids Make Attractive Dresses. Plaid materials have always found their greatest use in children's dresses and this season is no exception to the rule. If we may judge by the number of plaid frocks in the fall lines of children's wear. While there are some very attractive dresses, especially in the jumper style, made of the larger plaids, the small, unobtrusive patterns, miniature Scotch effects designers are wont to call them, are more often seen. The pictured dress is a splendid model for a growing girl, as it is made in one piece from shoulder to hem, being laid in deep plaits at the shoulder to give a fullness to the skirt and confined at the waistline by a stitched tailored belt. It may be made with or without an inner lining, but is usually constructed without it, for in this way the dress in no wise confines the figure of the fast-growing school girl. The neck of this frock is cut out in a V and shows a contrasting of white cloth braided in blue soutache of the same color as that in the blue and brown plaid serge. The sleeves are full bishop trim, seven-eighths in length and gathered into a turn-back cuff of the white cloth with blue braiding. Tiny brass buttons ornament the front of the waist and a large size is used to fasten the belt in front.

Silk and Tan Coat for General Wear. It is true that dark blue, black and brown may be more serviceable than

The Society Woman's Day.

"Oh, my dear, I'm positively worn to a thread! Let us sit down in some corner out of the reach of people who don't mind treading—literally—on one's toes, and have a comfortable chat over a cup of tea."

"That matinee you recommended is a perfect treasure. She comes promptly every morning at eight o'clock and awakens me, and when she leaves an hour later, I feel able to take some fruit, a roll and a cup of coffee and to contend with the worries of the day. There are plenty of worries, aren't there? The moment I was dressed this morning, Madame Robert called me up on the telephone and almost commanded me to come down to her house and try on three dress linings, and from there I went to fully a dozen shops looking for lace—I always choose my own lace trimmings—and that made me late at the bridge class. On my way to that concert at the Waldorf-Astoria I stopped at Mile. Toques' and only escaped from there in time to hear Norden's final number—she wore the smartest white broadcloth trimmed with sable, and such surprises! We were an eternally getting out of the gold ball room. Such a crowd you never saw and everybody—positively everybody—was there, and in a velvet costume. Yes, there were a few men loitering about and looking so uncomfortable, poor things, for not one of them seemed to know any of the women. The boxes were filled with the game set who invariably subscribe—some women will pay any price to pose as noble mad. Kitty Van Dyke was in the foyer and I met upon my luncheon with her in the Palm Room. So dreadfully crowded that place was—I could scarcely breathe, but we had no end of fun watching the other kind of people—whom nobody knows. Where do they get those clothes and faces?"

"How these few cool days have brought out the fall clothes and are not some of them gorgeous, especially those long evening wraps. Always keep a voluminous carriage wrap in your corner, my dear, if you're travelling much on Fifth Avenue between Thirty-second and Forty-second streets. After luncheon to-day I was in a desperate hurry to get home and dress for Mrs. Caldwell Sharp's bridge and for twenty minutes our carriage had to stand just above Thirty-fifth Street waiting for the vehicles ahead to move. Finally, at Jeanes' advice—that coachman's treasure—I went into a nearby shop and made some small purchases. Of course one can't be late to a bridge party, so I just slipped into this gray inebriated that I've worn four times this autumn because it's so becoming—Jack says—and has not that scratchy feeling when one puts one's hands in the lap, as it is wise to do at a card table if you're not quite sure of the woman next to you. Some people are so vulgarly anxious to get prizes."

"This is the third reception I've done this afternoon—just showed myself at the others, but I always did like Jennie Gilbert and her girl's certainly going to be a social success. No, I haven't quite decided what I shall do for her—something specially nice, though, because poor Jennie hasn't too much money with which to launch the child. When first I heard of her coming debut, I thought of giving her just a little theater party, followed by a

supper and dance, but she's really such exceedingly good style and so like dear Jennie at her age, that I'm inclined to give a house party in her honor. That's really the swagger way to bring a girl forward. Dances and balls are so spectacular! Besides, the newspapers get wind of such entertainments and then the reporters begin coming around. If you don't see them they think the party isn't much and if you do, everybody accuses you of seeking advertising. It's hard to know precisely what's the best course, but I always keep in with the Society writers because one tells the others things, and no doubt the most respectable of them write for the yellow papers."

"Who is that girl in maize satin on the line? Not really poor Sally Lefroy's daughter! Dreadful affair, that divorce and all the details made public! So his mother is bringing up the children? That old Mrs. Delevan hasn't a large income accounts for her allowing her grand-daughter to wear that made-over yellow satin. Absolutely new! So many debutantes insist upon having their first long gown of satin. Foolish girls! Jennie's daughter looks so sweet and young in that white chiffon and the string of pearls. How those other 'buds' will wish a few years hence that they could wear simple frocks. Women are always that way—wanting to dress beyond their years when they're young and beneath them when they're old. I won't say it, if you object so strongly, for I'd rather look frankly old than upon the borders of middle age, and mean to leap from young matronhood to grandmotherhood."

"Willie Wallis had his bride at the Horse Show last evening. They met at Bar Harbor in July and it was a clear case of love at first sight. She was a Middle-Hexel-Smithers of Philadelphia and I doubt if she will care much for her Newport friends, although she received the Weltevill's advances very graciously."

"Six o'clock! I've got to go to Molly Mortimer's tea. The last debutante reception for this afternoon. Heaven only knows how all these girls are to find husbands—that is, men with anything with which to keep up an establishment. After looking in upon Molly I'll have to drive furiously in order to get home in time for the hairdresser's appointment, for she's so independent that she won't wait five seconds—but she does her work perfectly. Some of Jack's cousins are coming to dinner this evening and after we get rid of them we shall look in at the Horse Show for five minutes before going to the opera for the third net to hear that new baritone and then on to the Fisher-Balls! Jack declares their grandfather sold fish in Washington Market and he doesn't want to go to their parties. He says that anyhow late hours are making him so nervous that he can't get along with his office people—two impatient young clerks resigned last week after telling him that no self-respecting man could work under so frigate an employer. Isn't it utter nonsense for a great strong man to talk about having nerves when we can dance all night—if there's a cotillion—and feel as bright as ever by noon next day?"

"Good-bye, dear. Come and see me any time; I rarely go anywhere!"

the lighter tans and grays, but they are not half so pretty in themselves, or as becoming to the small wearer as tan or gray in an outer garment. It need not necessarily be a light gray or tan, rather a medium tone which goes well with practically every color of dress and is becoming to almost every type of child, blond or brunette. The new fall models are quite devoid of trimming, except in the way of applications of self bands and smart slittings. This is especially true of the more practical garments for everyday wear. They are loose fitting from shoulder to hem, have medium size full length sleeves, and are double

breasted with roll collar and revers like a man's coat. This model has strapings of the cloth running from the shoulders to the hem, both back and front, the back straps overlapping the front seven inches below the shoulder seam. The coat is a medium weight cloth and while perhaps not heavy enough for the severest of winter weather, may be made so by the addition of an inner lining, or the wearing of one of those serviceable sweaters.

The Canadian immigration department expects 300,000 immigrants this year. Over 200,000 arrived last year.

Hints of Things to Come.

Cape wraps have become such a feature of present day fashions that no midsummer wardrobe is quite complete without one of these artistic novelties. The beauty of these garments lies in the cut, the long, graceful lines and the general simplicity, for the trimming used in their embellishment is limited to a bit of fine braid artistically posed, a collar of exquisite lace, or some hand embroidery alone or in combination with braid or lace.

A new veil which promises to be very popular for street wear this fall is the circular type. It is of chiffon in white and all the darker colors of fall dress fabric, and finished with a pleating on the lower edge and ends. It is arranged from a tiny hoop of wire at the top, over which it is slipped, and in this way made to fit neatly over the crown and hat trimmings, rippling quite full all around, especially on the sides, to the shoulders.

Braids which have been a factor in summer dress trimmings are to be used abundantly the coming fall and winter. Scarcely a garment, dress or coat—plain or dressy—which does not carry some bit of braid, and in many of the tailored suits which have recently come from abroad the jacket is almost entirely covered with elaborate braidings of soutache in a darker tone than the suit fabric, or black, where the suit is a dark brown, green or blue. Children's dresses also are trimmed with this inexpensive braid which works up so effectively in all sorts of novel designs. Where the design is somewhat intricate it is first stamped on the material, or if the material is too dark for stamping it is chalked on, and then the application of this narrow trimming is but the matter of time and a little patience.

Combinations of material in a costume are to be featured strongly in drossy clothes for the ensuing fall and winter. Velvets and chiffons are combined so effectively that the velvet does not seem to overweight the sheer chiffon. In one dress of rose colored chiffon velvet the skirt is laid in deep plaits, and instead of being made entirely of the velvet the inside of the plait is of chiffon in the same shade. In this way the dress is much lighter in weight and so bulky as it made entirely of the velvet, and the effect of the chiffon and velvet together—when the plaits are spread out in walking—is unusually attractive. Lace is also combined with velvet, and in every instance dyed to the same shade, so that the garment is monotonous in coloring. Each material that is dyed of the same color takes on a different tone and finish by reason of the nature of the fabric, and in this way a novel effect is created in a costume of one color, by reason of the shading of the different fabrics.

Household Hints.

Nearly every household has some valuable china, and the washing of it is a very delicate operation. It will be found that wooden bowls are the best receptacles for the necessary water. The bowl should contain warm water, not boiling, and an abundance of soap, to which has been added a little household ammonia, and each piece of china should be washed separately in this. A square of old flannel may be used for the plain plates, etc., but the more elaborately decorated pieces are better treated with a broad, soft brush such as painters use. The different articles should be rinsed in another wooden bowl filled with warm clean water, then dried carefully with linen cloths. Use an soap in washing glass, but simply lukewarm water to which has been added some ammonia. Then rinse in clear cold water. Cut glass should be washed with a brush, but if very dirty, it is better not to wash it with water at all, but use a paste of whiting in the water, and after rubbing it in well, allow it to dry and then remove it with a brush. After this the glass should be rubbed with an old silk handkerchief, and the surface will take on a high polish.

To clean ivory hair brushes dip half a lemon, from which the juice has been squeezed, into fine salt, and rub the spots with this, then dry immediately, or otherwise the dampness will discolor the ivory. Kerosene is the best thing to clean articles of zinc. Dip a piece of cotton in the kerosene and rub the article to be cleaned with it until all traces of dirt are removed. Rinse with hot water and dry with a clean cloth.